


Lanchester Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1960

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.





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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
LANCHESTER,
DURHAM.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1960.

It has been a satisfactory year with the incidence of infectious disease low apart from an epidemic of Measles. The most outstanding items in the health statistics are a fall in the infantile mortality rate and the death rate, and an increase in the birth rate and stillbirth rate.

There were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis notified and no maternal deaths.

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis and in the number of deaths from that disease. In fact the number of cases notified was the lowest on record, but the death rate has not fallen correspondingly, indeed, apart from last year's rate it is higher than it has been since 1953. This serves as a reminder that tuberculosis is still a problem particularly in older people.

I should like to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by my colleagues — the general practitioners, hospital medical officers and the County medical staff.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all members of the Council for their support and their interest in all matters relating to public health and pay tribute to the loyal co-operation which I have received from all members of the staff.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ROSETTA HILL,
Medical Officer of Health.

Staff of Public Health Department

*Medical Officer of Health and County Area Medical Officer for Conset)
and Stanley Urban and Lanchester Rural District :*

ROSETTA HILL, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors :

G. ROWE, Cert.S.I.B. and Meat Inspectors' Certificate. Senior Public Health Inspector.

F. E. TERRY, Cert. S.I.B. and Meat Inspectors' Certificate.

Clerical Staff :

K. W. THOMPSON.

I. GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS RELATING TO THE LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT

Area (Acres)	44,243
Population (Estimated)	15,230
(1) Estimated number of children :—	
Under 5 years	1,141
5-15 years	1,946
Number of Inhabited Houses	4,372
(1) Number of Aged Miners' Homes	21
(2) Number of Council and North Eastern Association Aged Persons Homes	123
(3) Number of Council and North Eastern Association Houses ..	1,800
(4) Number of Houses and Shops combined	55
(5) Number of Lock-up Shops	58
(6) Number of houses which have been closed or demolished during the year	4
(7) Estimated Number of Sub-standard houses still occupied ..	12
Rateable Value :—	
(1) Actual Rateable Value	£156,651
(2) Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£591

The Lanchester Rural District, as it is at present constituted, came into being on 1st April, 1937, and consists of nine parishes—Cornsay, Esh, Greencroft, Healeyfield, Hedleyhope, Lanchester, Langley, Muggleswick and Satley.

DETAILED VITAL STATISTICS

	<i>Lanchester</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>County</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	223		
Rate per 1,000 population	14.64	17.1	18.5
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	2.69	—	3.4
STILLBIRTHS	3		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..	13.27	19.8	23.4
Total Live and Stillbirths	226		
Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year)	7		
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	31.39	21.9	28.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total legitimate live births	32.21	—	26.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 total illegiti- mate live births	Nil	—	55.6
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	13.45	15.6	19.2
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.45	—	17.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	26.54	32.9	40.1
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion) :			
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..	Nil	0.39	0.44
DEATHS	207		
Rate per 1,000 population	13.59	11.5	11.5
TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS	3		
Rate per 1,000 population	0.19	0.07	0.10

* *Provisional Rate*

The standardised birth and death rates for the area, *i.e.*, rates calculated in such a way that allowances are made for the age and sex composition of the population were 15.07 and 12.36 respectively. When comparing the above rates it must be realised that in a population of 15,200 (approximately) the rates frequently fluctuate from year to year, one or two additional deaths producing what would appear at first sight to be a significant change.

Births

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Live Births :—							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	113	104	217
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
				Totals	115	108	223
(b) Still Births :—							
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	—	3	3
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
				Totals	—	3	3

During the year there were three still-births as compared with one last year.

Deaths

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths during the year	..	..	105	102	207
Deaths from Puerperal causes	..	..	—	—	—

(a) Infant Deaths

The number of infant deaths during the year was 7 (31.39 per 1,000 live births) as compared with 10 (46.9 per 1,000 live births) in the previous year. Three of these occurred in the first week of life.

It is estimated that perinatal deaths (still-births and infant deaths in the first week of life) account for 80 per cent. of the total loss of infant life from the 28th week of pregnancy to the end of the first year. Perinatal mortality is thus an obstetric problem in which there are many avoidable factors. Of the greatest importance in this connection is adequate and thorough ante-natal care of all expectant mothers, with a careful selection of cases for hospital so that the best possible use is made of the available maternity beds.

Health education should form an important part of all ante-natal care and should be available at the local authority clinic.

During the year there were the following deaths under one year of age :—

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live Births</i>
All Legitimate	..	..		5	2	7	31.39
(b) Deaths (General)							
ALL CAUSES	..	..	..	105	102	207	

For detailed statistics and trends see *Appendix A*.

				Males	Females	Totals
1. Cardio Vascular :—						
(a) Vascular lesions of nervous system				17	25	42
(b) Coronary disease				15	10	25
(c) Hypertension with heart disease				1	9	10
(d) Other heart diseases				12	5	17
(e) Other circulatory diseases ..				2	6	8
	Totals	..	..	<u>47</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>102</u>
2. Chest Diseases :—						
(a) Pneumonia				5	9	14
(b) Bronchitis				6	6	12
(c) Other diseases of respiratory system				2	1	3
	Totals	..	..	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>29</u>
3. Cancer :—						
(a) Stomach				4	1	5
(b) Lung, Bronchus				3	—	3
(c) Breast				—	3	3
(d) Uterus				—	—	—
(e) Other Sites, including Lymphatic Neoplasms				7	7	14
	Totals	..	..	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>25</u>
4. Tuberculosis (all forms)				3	—	3
5. Syphilitic disease				—	1	1
6. Influenza				1	—	1
7. Diabetes				1	3	4
8. Hyperplasia of Prostate				2	—	2
9. Ulcer of Stomach				2	1	3
10. Congenital Malformations				1	—	1
11. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases				16	12	28
12. Motor Vehicle Accidents				1	—	1
13. All other accidents				2	1	3
14. Homicide				—	1	1
15. Suicide				2	1	3

The main causes of death in the district during the year were diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System, Cancer, Pneumonia and Bronchitis in that order of prevalence.

The number of deaths from coronary disease has decreased this year, there being 25 deaths as compared with 38 in the previous year. 15 of the 25 deaths were in males. There is an increasing incidence of this disease in the country as a whole and research is being carried out into its cause. It seems that there may be many factors involved, such as the stress of life, the type of occupation, diet, exercise and smoking.

There were 3 deaths from cancer of the lung all of whom were males. In 1959 there were 7 deaths (all males). The incidence of lung cancer in the country as a whole continues to increase. It is now the most common form of cancer mortality and was responsible for over 21,000 deaths in England and Wales last year, predominantly in men in the prime of life. It is now generally accepted that the more cigarettes are smoked the more liable one is to develop cancer of the lung and it has been shown that the incidence is much reduced in those who have previously smoked and given it up.

There was a marked increase in the number of deaths from bronchitis during the year, there being 12 this year as compared with 7 in the previous year. Bronchitis as a cause of death is becoming increasingly common, there were over 29,000 deaths in England and Wales last year. As the incidence in this country is much higher than in America and Scandinavia, it is suggested that atmospheric pollution may be an important factor in its causation.

During the year there were 4 accidents causing deaths. Two of these occurred at work (men aged 21 years and 64 years), one was a road accident (man of 72 years knocked down by a car), and one occurred in the home — an old lady aged 67 years who died as a result of a fall.

The number of deaths following accidents in the home is giving cause for concern, and falls cause many deaths in the case of old people. One cannot over estimate the importance of health education in the prevention of such accidents, so that those who are responsible for the care of old people in the home are aware of possible dangers, *e.g.*, highly polished floors, badly lit stairs, loose floor boards or stair-rods, trailing electric flexes etc.

II. HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Environmental Circumstances and Local Authority Services.

(a) General

Water. The mains supply from the Durham County Water Board was satisfactory during the year both as regards quantity and quality.

By March the last branch from the new Tow Law to Rowley mains was laid from Drover House cross Roads to Field House Farm, thus completing the whole scheme. This has now provided a mains water supply to all the properties in the area and at last removed the need to rely on shallow springs of doubtful bacteriological content.

At the end of the year a further two cottages and two farms had been connected to the mains while other owners were in various stages of negotiation for a mains water supply.

There still remain two areas in urgent need of a mains supply — they are Red House, Knitsley and the area from Satley to Ragpathside. Agricultural holdings in these areas still are dependent on shallow springs for their water supply.

The following properties had a mains water supply installed during the year :—

								<i>Farms</i>	<i>Houses</i>
1 and 2, Badajoz Cottages, Satley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Field House Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Meadowfield Farm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
								—	—
								2	2
								==	==

The table shows the water supply for those properties not supplied by mains :—

Parish	No. of		Type of Supply				Method of Distribution				
	Houses	Popu- lation	Public Spring	Private			Carried	Gravity Piped	Pum- ped	House Service	
				Reser- voir	Spring	Well				Inside	Out
Cornsay	3	10	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	2	1
Healeyfield	16	48	—	—	16	—	3	12	1	12	4
Lanchester	57	196	6	—	51	6	11	27	19	43	14
Muggleswick	36	126	—	3	32	1	—	33	3	36	—
Satley	12	42	3	—	12	—	1	7	4	10	2
Totals	124	422	9	3	113	8	16	81	27	130	21

Water Sampling

Check samples of 15 private water supplies were taken during the year. Three of these were taken from the public spring at Red Houses, Knitsley and the results of these samples showed them to be Grade 4 (included under Lanchester in the table), again proving that this supply was unfit for use unless previously boiled.

SAMPLING RESULTS

Parish	Number of Samples	GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
Cornsay	1	1	—	—	—
Healeyfield	1	—	—	—	1
Lanchester	12	4	1	2	5
Satley	1	—	—	—	1
	15	5	1	2	7

Drainage and Sewage

Stage 2 of the enlargement and improvement scheme to the Langley Park Sewage Works was completed in September and it is anticipated that this will eliminate the previous overloading of the works.

A start was made in October with the Ushaw College scheme which is designed to pump the sewage from the College and its properties over Esh Hill Top to gravitate to the Langley Park works and it is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in 1961.

At Castleside the original scheme to re-construct the existing works completely was withdrawn in favour of a scheme to gravitate the sewage to drain into Consett U.D.C. sewage system, and at the end of the year preliminary enquiries into the project had been commenced.

Sanitary Accommodation

Only one conversion from conservancy to water carriage was made during the year.

The revised totals for the area are :—

Water Closets	4,529
Ash Closets	81
Ash-pit Privies	38

Atmospheric Pollution

The major industrial problem in the area was concerned with the Langley Park By-Product plant, but it is contemplated that the plant will discontinue next year.

Occasional trouble was caused by the boiler plant at Lee Hill Hospital, Lanchester. However, it is planned to convert the existing solid fuel system to oil burning in the near future and this should eliminate further trouble.

The domestic chimney now remains as the chief source of atmospheric pollution in the area and the only satisfactory method of control is by the establishment of smoke control areas. This would be a simple matter in a district where most of the houses are fitted with efficient grates if there was an adequate and suitable supply of smokeless fuel available.

The high mortality from bronchitis in this country is now giving cause for concern and atmospheric pollution is recognised as an important factor in the cause of the disease.

Prevention of Damage by Pests

Rodent infestation is now a constant problem. Complaints seem to indicate that the presence of rats and mice is constant and widespread in both sewers and surface infestations.

It is interesting to note that the average householder who can take advantage of a free service, notifies an infestation of rats or mice promptly, but such is not the case in most business and agricultural properties, where payment is made for the service.

As prompt notification is essential, it does seem that a service free to all is necessary to achieve the object of destroying rats and mice as quickly as possible.

314 surface inspections were made, including houses, business premises, sewage works, refuse tips, horticultural and agricultural holdings and these necessitated 62 poisoning treatments.

The sewer systems were treated twice, which involved 185 manholes being pre-baited, revealing 125 takes and subsequent poisoning showed 96 takes in aggregate. (*See Appendix D*).

Disinfestation Surveys and Treatment

In 127 instances the usual Council house pre-tenancy inspection was made and all furnishings were found to be free from vermin. In private property, two cases of bed bug infestation were found and treated, while five cases of cockroach and three of wasp infestation were similarly dealt with.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

With the exception of some 46 isolated houses in the Muggleswick area all properties are included in the Council collection service.

In November the old vehicles were replaced by four 18 c.yd. diesel engined fore and aft tipping vehicles. Although the time they have been in operation is too short to assess how successful they have been, the indication at the end of the year was that they were cheaper and more efficient.

Ash-bin Renewal Scheme

In the interest of reducing collection time, the Council authorised a scheme whereby the first ash bin is given free to house-owners who undertake to abolish an existing ashpit. During the year, 52 ash bins were issued to owners, while 39 new bins were sold under the replacement at cost scheme.

Trade Refuse Removal

By contract trade refuse is removed from 44 business premises, one of which is the factory at Lanchester.

The considerable increase in the amount of refuse at the factory presents a difficulty, as burning, which is the only satisfactory method of dealing with it, has to be carried out without causing a nuisance to the community. This method can only be regarded as a temporary expedient to be replaced by a more efficient method as soon as possible.

Salvage

Generally speaking the scheme proceeded as usual during the year without any unusual feature requiring special mention.

(b) Housing and Factories

(i) General

No houses were built by the Council during the year, all new houses being concerned with private development as follows :—

Castleside	..	..	..	10
Cornsay	..	..	..	3
Lanchester	..	..	..	11
Satley ..	..	..	..	1
				25

(ii) Repairs and Reconditioning

In the eight years since the scheme of Discretionary Grants began to operate in the area there has been a gradual increase in the number of applications. However, it will be noted from the table that a considerable speeding up of applications is needed to deal with the original estimate of 2,000 worthwhile houses in a reasonable time.

The introduction of Standard Grants in 1959 made very little impression, largely because the Discretionary Grant Scheme was better known and offered a wider scope to improvement schemes.

The following table shows the programme position of both schemes as at the end of the year :—

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	Number of		Number of Withdrawals		Number Ap's Rejected		Number Ap's Approved		Number of Houses	
	App's	Hses	App's	Hses	App's	Hses	App's	Hses	Com-pleted	Incom-pleted
1952	7	9	2	4	—	—	5	5	—	5
1953	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	6
1954	33	55	5	10	—	—	28	45	19	32
1955	32	33	6	6	2	2	24	25	39	18
1956	28	28	4	4	1	1	23	23	22	19
1957	25	33	7	7	—	—	18	26	17	28
1958	19	47	1	1	1	1	17	45	20	53
1959	43	57	3	3	—	—	40	54	54	53
1960	47	87	4	5	1	1	42	81	47	87
Totals	238	354	32	40	5	5	201	309	222	87

STANDARD GRANTS

1959	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
1960	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2
Totals	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	2

(iii) **Medical Priority for Re-housing**

During the year there was one recommendation for re-housing on medical grounds — a man suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who was re-housed early in 1961.

(iv) **Demolitions and Closure**

The following properties were demolished during the year :—

Woodbine Cottage, Peatree	..	1
1, 2, 3, Hill Top, Esh	.. ..	3
		4

(v) **Back-to-back Houses**

The only change in the number of this type of house was that a further one house was vacated leaving the total number of such houses at 13, and situated as follows :—

<i>Situation</i>		<i>No. Houses</i>	<i>Occupied</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
Quebec Street, Langley Park	..	7	3	4
Commercial Street, Cornsay	..	4	1	3
Railway Terrace, Hamsteels	..	2	—	2
		13	4	9

Factories

During the year 33 inspections were made of factories although such factories as are concerned with food production were visited additionally in the interests of food hygiene and food inspection.

The classification of the factories is as follows :—

<i>Trade</i>			<i>With Power</i>	<i>Without Power</i>	<i>Total</i>
Agricultural Contractor	.. ..		2	—	2
Bakeries	.. ..		2	—	2
Benzol Recovery	.. ..		1	—	1
Blacksmith	.. ..		1	1	2
Boot Repairer	.. ..		1	2	3
Brick Works	.. ..		2	—	2
Builders Yards	.. ..		3	5	8
Cosmetic Manufacture	.. ..		1	—	1
Clothing Manufacture	.. ..		1	—	1
Engineering Works	.. ..		1	—	1
Glove Manufacture	.. ..		1	—	1
Ice Cream Manufacture	.. ..		2	—	2
Joinery Works and Joiners	.. ..		4	1	5
Locomotive Repairers	.. ..		1	—	1
Marine Store Dealers	.. ..		—	1	1
Motor Repairers	.. ..		11	1	12
Painter and Decorator	.. ..		—	1	1
Plant Repairer	.. ..		1	—	1
Poultry Plucking	.. ..		1	—	1
Radio Repairer	.. ..		1	—	1
Sawmills	.. ..		1	—	1
Sausage Makers	.. ..		10	—	10
			48	12	60

Outworkers

Five persons were notified by other authorities as being outworkers concerned with the manufacture of wearing apparel.

(c) General Inspections

The following is a summary of inspections made and notices served under the Public Health and Housing Acts :—

					<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices served</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices served</i>	<i>No. of Defects remedied after Notice</i>
Housing :								
Public Health and Housing Acts	..				722	1,534	—	1,178
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :								
Insufficient	..	..	..	..	13	1	—	1
Defective	..	..	..	..	69	107	—	102
Drainage	..	..	..	..	104	140	—	101
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	36	16	—	10
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	38	29	—	29
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Dairies	..	..	..	..	18	18	—	18
Slaughter-houses :								
Public	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Private	..	..	..	..	21	21	—	4
Tents, Vans, etc.	..	..	..	..	100	40	—	36
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Factories	..	..	..	..	33	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	6	1	—	1
Insanitary Ashpits and Receptacles	..				12	17	—	13
Offensive accumulations	..	..			179	89	—	89
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949					54	56	—	56
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
I.D. Investigations	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
					<u>1,405</u>	<u>2,069</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,638</u>

(d) Inspection and Supervision of Food

(i) General

Broadly speaking the standard of hygiene in all types of premises concerned with food preparation, storage and sale is acceptable, although changes of ownership and circumstances necessitate constant supervision to ensure that standards of acceptable practice are maintained.

(ii) The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations

The new Regulations of 1960 came into operation at the 1st October with effect as from 1st January, 1961 so far as licences, other than Producers Licences, are concerned. In future the licensing authority is the Food & Drugs Authority which in our case is the County Council.

The following types of licence were issued during the year :—

Dealers' Licence to use the special designation " Pasteurised "	5
Dealers' licence to use the special designation " Sterilised "	17
Dealers' licence to use the special designation (Raw Milk) " Tuberculin Tested "	1
Dealers' Supplementary licence to use the special designation (Raw milk) " Tuberculin Tested "	1
Dealers' Supplementary licence to use the special designation " Pasteurised " ..	3
Dealers' Supplementary licence to use the special designation " Sterilised " ..	2
Dealers' Supplementary licence to use the special designation " Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised "	2
	31

(iii) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The following premises were registered under the Act as being concerned with the manufacture, storage and sale of food :—

Ice Cream Manufacture	2
Ice Cream Storage and Sale	39
Sausage manufacture, Potted Meats or Preserved Foods	10
Fried Fish	11
	62

In addition there are the following types of food premises :—

Bakehouses	2
Catering, Cafe, etc.	2
General Dealers	53
Confectioners	12
Greengrocers	2
Meat Shops	11
Licenced Premises	30 (4 Off-licenced)
	112

(iv) Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947-48

Only two establishments are concerned with manufacture and routine inspections revealed that a satisfactory standard of hygiene was maintained.

(v) Meat and Other Foods

Of the original 11 slaughtering premises in the area only six continued to operate during the year.

Of these six it was accepted that one, owing to limitation of space, could not be made to comply with the new Regulations. The owners of the remaining five premises had indicated that it was their intention to

alter their premises to comply with the requirements of the Regulations as approved by the Ministry in 1959 and due to come into operation on 1st January, 1961. However, none of the five premises had been made to comply with the Regulations by the 1st January, 1961, and as a result all slaughtering ceased on 31st December, 1960.

All animals slaughtered are inspected and from the table (*Appendix F*) it will be seen that the incidence of tuberculous infection is extremely low, most of the meat condemned being concerned with injury or parasitic disease.

Diseased meat is stained and disposed of under our supervision.

There were 20 licensed slaughtermen on the register at the end of the year.

Other foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption were as follows :—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Apples	1 Tin
Butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cherries	1 Tin
Cocanut	2 Tins
Currants	28 lbs.
Cooked Ham	8 tins
Stewed meat	1 tin
Condensed milk	2 tins
Oranges	2 tins
Pears	2 tins
Prunes	1 tin
Prunes (boxes)	53 lbs.
Pineapple	1 tin
Pork	1 tin
Peas	1 tin
Sheep Liver	1 tin
Sausage	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Steak	6 tins
Suet	5 pkts.
Tomatoes	7 tins

(e) Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases

There was a considerable decrease in the number of confirmed cases during the year as compared with 1959 (223 against 355) the difference being mainly explained by the epidemic of measles which occurred during last year. For analysis of notified and confirmed cases of notifiable diseases see *Appendix B*.

During the year, all infectious diseases needing hospitalisation were admitted to Chester-le-Street Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Laboratory Facilities

These continue to be provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Newcastle General Hospital.

There are three known Paratyphoid carriers in the district.

The numbers of specimens sent for examination during the past ten years are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Specimens Submitted</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1951.. ..	61	23
1952.. ..	61	12
1953.. ..	204	80
1954.. ..	402	68
1955.. ..	317	115
1956.. ..	250	65
1957.. ..	57	30
1958.. ..	79	17
1959.. ..	69	43
1960.. ..	54	22

The following table gives particulars of specimens sent in by the Health Department and the Medical Practitioners in the area for examination during the year :—

	No. of Specimens Submitted	Positive
Blood (Serological Examinations)		
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
(b) Other Organisms	—	—
Faeces		
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
(b) Dysentery	35	14
(c) Food Poisoning	12	8
(d) Other Organisms	—	—
Urine		
(a) Enteric Fever	—	—
(b) Other Organisms	—	—
Swabs (Ear, Nasal, Throat, Sewer and River)		
(a) Diphtheria	—	—
(b) Haemolytic Streptococci	6	—
(c) Paratyphoid	1	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	—
Totals ..	54	22

Notifiable Diseases Reported during the Year 1960

The following table gives particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) in the Area during the year :—

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified	Total No. of Cases Confirmed	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Whooping Cough	13	13	—	—
Measles	170	170	4	—
Erysipelas	2	2	—	—
Dysentery	16	16	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	15	15	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	2	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—	—
Total	223	223	4	—

Scarlet Fever. There were 15 cases notified compared with 17 last year. The infections were mild in type and no cases were admitted to hospital.

Measles. An epidemic of measles occurred in the early months of the year. 170 cases were notified and of these 4 were admitted in hospital, there were no deaths. In 1959 there were 210 cases.

Whooping Cough. There were 13 cases notified throughout the year as compared with 84 in the previous year. None of the cases were admitted to hospital and there were no deaths. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that whooping cough can still be a lethal disease in childhood, particularly in children under one year. The reduction in the number of cases is probably due to the increased numbers being vaccinated in infancy. Immunisation to be most effective should be commenced at the age of three months and can be given either as whooping cough vaccine alone or as vaccine combined with diphtheria. The County Council provide general practitioners with both whooping cough and combined whooping cough—diphtheria antigen.

Poliomyelitis. There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified. During the year the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme which was previously only available to the under 26 age group was extended to all persons under 40 years of age, in addition to expectant mothers and special priority groups, such as doctors, nurses, ambulance drivers, etc.

Since the inception of the scheme 2,811 people have received a course of three injections.

Food Poisoning. There were two cases of food poisoning notified during the year, the infecting organism being salmonella-chester in both cases.

Dysentery. 16 cases of dysentery were notified as compared with 28 in the previous year. All the cases were due to infection by shigella sonnei ; the disease was of a mild nature and there were no admissions to hospital.

Diphtheria. No cases of this disease were notified. The last case in the district occurred in 1949 and the last death in 1944. Nevertheless it must be remembered that this very satisfactory position has been achieved by immunisation and it can only be maintained by continuing to keep the immunity of the children at a high level. It is important to secure immunisation of not less than 75 per cent. of babies before their first birthday.

The total numbers (all age groups) immunised during the year were as follows :—

Primary Injections	..	..	164
Boosters	..	..	27

Diphtheria Notification Rates (per 1,000 population) and number of Deaths from Diphtheria are as follows :—

Year	No. of Confirmed Notifications of Diphtheria	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	No. of Deaths from Diphtheria
1934	68	1.9	8
1935	48	1.4	10
1936	66	2.5	5
1937	91	5.8	12
1938	60	3.8	4
1939	7	0.45	—
1940	5	0.33	—
1941	12	0.8	—
1942	10	0.7	—
1943	14	0.96	—
1944	11	0.8	1
1945	3	0.2	—
1946	5	0.3	—
1947	1	0.06	—
1948	—	0.00	—
1949	1	0.06	—
to 1960	None confirmed	—	—

Tuberculosis. Two cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with 7 in 1959. There were 3 deaths as compared with 5 in the previous year ; the ages at the time of death being 44, 46 and 74 years. Tuberculosis still remains a problem, particularly in the older age group of men. The possible explanation of this disease occurring in older people, is that it is the result of infection in earlier life which has remained dormant for many years.

For the first time a scheme for offering B.C.G. vaccination to school leavers was started in the schools.

This scheme applies to all children of 13 years and upwards attending school. The idea is to offer protection to the school children at the age when they are most susceptible to tuberculosis.

A report from the Medical Research Council shows that B.C.G. vaccine has been found by clinical trial in England to confer a substantial measure of protection against tuberculosis in adolescence and early adult life.

The scheme was explained to the head teachers of the 5 secondary schools in the area, and they all gave it their whole-hearted co-operation and support.

During March and April vaccination sessions were carried out in five schools and all of the eligible children whose parents had given

consent were vaccinated. A further scheme was carried out in the same schools during the months of November and December.

1. Statistics

				Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
(a)	Number of new cases notified since 1st January, 1960 :—					
	Males	..	..	1	—	1
	Females	..	..	1	—	1
			Totals	2	—	2
(b)	Number of deaths Registered :—					
	Males	..	..	3	—	3
	Females	..	..	—	—	—
			Totals	3	—	3
(c)	Number of cases on Tuberculosis Register at the 31st December, 1960 :—					
	Males	..	..	34	16	50
	Females	..	..	36	20	56
			Totals	70	36	106

It will be noted that there were two new cases notified during the year as compared with 7 last year.

Age distribution of new cases and deaths are as follows :—

Age Period	CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41—45	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
46—50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66—70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71—75	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
76—80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
81 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
	2		—		3		—	
Totals	2				3			

Number and rate per 1,000 population of notifications and deaths over the last 20 years :—

Year	No. of Notifications	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1939	21	1.360	9	0.58
1940	11	0.729	5	0.33
1941	24	1.634	9	0.61
1942	15	1.059	7	0.49
1943	15	1.082	9	0.65
1944	14	1.010	9	0.64
1945	24	1.714	7	0.50
1946	13	0.897	4	0.27
1947	21	1.441	4	0.27
1948	20	1.306	8	0.52
1949	15	0.997	4	0.39
1950	20	1.304	9	0.57
1951	36	2.349	2	0.13
1952	18	1.182	3	0.19
1953	14	0.921	2	0.13
1954	12	0.788	1	0.06
1955	13	0.865	—	—
1956	9	0.599	2	0.13
1957	5	0.332	1	0.06
1958	4	0.265	1	0.06
1959	7	0.461	5	0.33
1960	2	0.131	3	0.19

Tuberculosis Services in the Area

(i) At the Chest Clinic at Villa Real, there are special sessions for contacts of known cases of tuberculosis.

(ii) Those needing sanatorium treatment are in the main admitted to Maiden Law Tuberculosis Unit ; those needing major surgical treatment being transferred to Seaham Hall, Poole or Wolsingham Sanatorium.

(iii) There were 106 patients on the tuberculosis register at the end of the year. Most cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are registered by the Ministry of Labour as disabled persons and each patient is assessed at the Chest Clinic before returning to work. There is close co-operation between the Chest Physician and the Disablement Resettlement Officer, and if thought suitable a course of industrial rehabilitation at Felling Unit is arranged and some patients are referred to Finchale Abbey Training Centre for further training.

(iv) The vaccination of eligible school children with B.C.G. was carried out in the spring and autumn terms in the schools. Altogether 322 children attending 5 schools were tuberculin tested and 222 were given B.C.G. vaccine. *See details on page 22.*

(v) The Mass Radiography Unit visited Langley Park in January, Burnhope in June and Castleside in October. There are no separate results available for the Burnhope and Castleside surveys as they were incorporated in the Consett surveys.

It is particularly important for all men over 45 years of age to have an annual X-ray of the chest as it is in this age group that the highest incidence of chest disease is now found. The X-rays used for this purpose employ only a tiny charge of radiation and the machines are specially designed to protect the body from this small amount.

The following are the detailed results of the Langley Park survey :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. X-rayed	346	192	538
No. recalled for large films ..	4	1	5
No. referred to Chest Clinic ..	2	—	2
Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.	2	—	2
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F. ..	1	—	1
Other conditions	2	1	3

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE LANCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT FOR 1960

(1) School	(2) Consents	(3)* Given Skin Tests		(4) Positive Reactors		(5) Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		(6) No. Absent at time of Readings
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Lanchester R.C.	22	21	95.4	5	23.8	16	76.2	—
Lanchester Modern	67	62	92.5	17	20.9	40	64.5	3
Fsh Laude R.C.	28	27	96.4	7	25.9	20	74.07	—
Burnhope Modern	109	105	96.3	29	27.6	73	69.5	3
Langley Park Modern	110	107	97.3	25	23.3	73	68.2	8
Totals	336	322	95.8	83	24.7	222	68.3	14

Notes : *Column 4(b) gives % of acceptors given skin tests.
The Heaf Multiple Puncture Skin Tuberculin Test was used.
B.C.G. was given in doses of 0.1 ml. intra-dermally.

B. Local Health Authority Services

In 1948, the County Council adopted the Ministry approved scheme of dividing the Administrative County into Areas for each of which an Area Health Sub-Committee was appointed. Lanchester Rural, Consett Urban and Stanley Urban Districts with a total population of approximately 102,000, comprise No. 3 Area, meetings of the Area Health Sub-Committee being held quarterly. The Area Office is situated at the Health Department, Council Offices, Tantobie.

The County Medical Officer has kindly agreed to the incorporation in this report of the statistics relating to the personal health services.

(a) Clinics

(i) *Birth Control*

Clinics for the above are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, on alternate Tuesday mornings.

(ii) *Maternity and Child Welfare*

Clinics for the above are held as follows :—

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOLROOM, LANGLEY PARK — alternate Thursday afternoons.

PARISH HALL, LANCHESTER — alternate Monday mornings.

NEW MINERS' HALL, BURNHOPE — alternate Tuesday mornings.

THE CLINIC, 10, WOOD VIEW, ESH WINNING — alternate Wednesdays.

(iii) *Immunisation and Vaccination*

This has been carried out at :—

- (a) Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics throughout the area ;
- (b) By General Medical Practitioners by personal arrangement with parents.

When a child reaches the age of three months propaganda material is sent through the post to all parents. Details of facilities together with the consent forms for smallpox vaccination and diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation are enclosed with this literature. When a child reaches the age of twelve months and 4 years 9 months, further propaganda pamphlets regarding diphtheria immunisation are sent.

Particulars of Immunisation and Vaccination during 1960

Diphtheria Immunisation		Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Whooping Cough Immunisation		Smallpox	Poliomyelitis (Injections),			B.C.G.
Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster	Vaccination	One	Two	3rd	Vaccination
164	27	3	—	154	17	55	—	409	1,275	222

(iv) *School Clinics*

Separate accommodation is set aside in Wetherall House, Medomsley Road, Consett, for this clinic. It is open daily and is attended on Tuesdays and Fridays by the School Medical Officer who also carries out the routine inspection of children at the schools in the Rural District.

(b) **Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Services**(i) *Midwifery*

During the year 226 live and stillbirths were assigned to the area. 47 per cent. occurred in hospital and 53 per cent. at home and of these 16 were in the presence of a Doctor. There were no maternal deaths, but 3 stillbirths and 3 deaths in the first week of life.

Of the two County Midwives and four District Nurse Midwives, four own cars which they are authorised to use in the course of their official duties.

All midwives are trained in the use of and possess apparatus for gas and air analgesia. 68 per cent. of the domiciliary cases were given gas and air analgesia and 29 per cent. were given pethidine.

(ii) *Domiciliary Nursing*

A total of 8,115 home visits were made by the domiciliary nurses during the year, 4,178 (51.5 per cent.) of which were made to patients over the age of 65 years.

The following is an analysis of these visits and the types of cases nursed :—

	AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION						
	0—5 yrs.	5—65 yrs.	65 × yrs.	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuber- culosis	Maternal Complica- tions	Injections only	Others
New Cases	6	120	99	147	68	—	9	1	—	—
Visits	71	3,866	4,178	5,912	1,480	—	628	15	2,738	80

(c) **Health Visitor Service**

There were two Health visitors in the Lanchester Rural District, the following domiciliary visits being made during the year :—

Maternity and Child Welfare ..	3,246
Tuberculosis	160
Mental Deficiency	118
Schools	298
General Health	19
Aged People	80

(d) **Ambulance Service**

The needs of the Rural District are served jointly by the County Ambulance depots situated at Villa Real, Consett and East Street, Stanley, details of the establishment of personnel and vehicles at each being as follows :—

	Consett	Stanley
Depot Superintendents	1	1
Driver Attendants	11	27
Telephonists	—	1
Ambulances	6	7
Light Sitting-case Ambulances	1	2

The Consett depot functions from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Monday to Friday ; 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday and is closed on Sunday.

The Stanley Depot provides a 24 hour service acting as a reception point for calls arising in the North-West portion of the County and being responsible for the emergency service in the whole of the area, besides having capacity to handle out-patients from the Stanley area attending hospitals for examination and treatment. Both depots function under the overall supervision of the Central Control at Durham, Stanley being linked by a direct telephone line. An additional measure of control is achieved by having radio installed on one vehicle at Consett and three vehicles at Stanley.

To further improve co-ordination in the area a liaison officer operates at the Shotley Bridge General Hospital.

The following table gives details of the work undertaken by both depots during the year. Whilst the bulk of the work at Consett depot relates to patients residing in the Consett urban district, the co-ordination of journeys results in a certain number of patients residing outside the area being included. Similarly, whilst the figures for the Stanley depot relate mainly to residents of Stanley urban district, a proportion will consist of residents of Consett and Lanchester districts, particularly in view of the emergency work undertaken by this depot.

Depot	Journeys	Patients Carried			Mileage Covered
		Stretcher	Sitting	Total	
Consett ..	3,860	2,707	17,149	19,856	122,557
Stanley ..	6,653	4,510	16,900	21,410	172,532

(e) Domestic Help Service

At the beginning of January 1960, 89 cases in this district were being served by a Home Help. There were 30 new cases during the year and of the 119 receiving the service, 113 (95 per cent. were chronic sick, aged and infirm). At the end of the year there were 88 cases in the area, 31 cases having been terminated during the year.

(f) Mental Health Services

Occupation Centre for Mentally Handicapped Children

The Villa Real Centre has continued to be used for mentally defective children excluded from school under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944. Twelve males up to the age of 16, 13 females under 21 and 5 females over 21 from the North-West of Durham travel daily to this Centre. The Education Department arrange for the provision of school meals and free milk for these pupils and for transport to and from the Centre.

(g) Local Health Authority Hostel Accommodation

Admission of those needing care and attention to local health authority hostels is arranged directly with the County health department, but cases requiring urgent attention are often referred by their own doctor to the local health department.

Glenroyd House which was opened at the end of the previous year has accommodation for 38 residents and is providing much needed accommodation in this area and preventing local residents being admitted to hostels far away from their homes.

During the year 5 people were admitted to Residential Accommodation as follows :—

		Males	Females
Palatine House, Durham	—	1	
Lee Hill Hospital (Part III)	3	—	
Heath House, Houghton-le-Spring	1	—	
Mendip House, Chester-le-Street	1	1	

During the year it was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948-51 for compulsory removal of any old person.

(C) Hospital Services and General Medical Practitioner Service

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the North-West Durham Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board. The Secretary has kindly provided the following information on the Hospitals and Clinics serving this Area.

Maiden Law Hospital

The 114 beds at this hospital are allocated as follows :—

Ear, Nose and Throat	..	..	..	30
Chest Unit (Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	60
General Surgery	..	..	..	12
Dermatology	..	..	..	12
Total	..	..	..	<u>114</u>

Lee Hill Hospital

This hospital, with a complement of 307 beds (62 of which are used as Part III accommodation for the County Council) and a Medical Out-patients' Department, deals with the Chronic Sick and includes a section for Orthopaedic Tuberculosis cases.

Bed allocation is as follows :—

Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	28
Mental	..	..	..	..	44
Chronic Sick	..	..	..	..	173
Part III Accommodation	..	..	..	..	62
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>307</u>

Shotley Bridge Hospital

Out-patient facilities for all the Specialities exist at this hospital. The 533 beds are allocated as follows :—

Surgical	..	..	..	..	108
Medical	..	..	..	..	94
Gynaecological	..	..	..	..	43
Orthopaedic	..	..	..	..	71
Paediatrics	..	..	..	..	4
Thoracic Surgery	..	..	..	..	114
Radiotherapy	..	..	..	..	50
Plastic Surgery	..	..	..	..	45
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>529</u>

Richard Murray Hospital

There are 32 Obstetric beds at this hospital.

South Moor Hospital

General beds — 38.

(A large number of General Medical, Surgical and Gynaecological cases from the Langley Park area also drain to Dryburn Hospital).

Chest Clinic, Villa Real

This clinic operating from the converted wing of the old Infectious Diseases Hospital, provided a full chest clinic service. including B.C.G. and resettlement sessions as follows :—

Tuesday	..	9.15 a.m.	Contacts of known cases
		1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Male)
Wednesday	..	9.15 a.m.	Males
		1.15 p.m.	X-ray session (Female)
Friday	..	9.15 a.m.	Females
		2.00 p.m.	Children up to 16 years and B.C.G. vaccination X-ray session (expectant mothers)

Venereal Diseases

Treatment and diagnostic facilities are provided by Clinics outside the Rural Area as follows :—

Newcastle General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Males and Females :—

Monday to Friday : 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.

Saturday : 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Sunday (Emergency only) : 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Durham County Hospital.

Females : Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

Males : Monday, 4.30 to 6 p.m.

Executive Committee, Durham

This Committee controls the services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946. There are ten General Medical Practitioners, two Opticians and two Dispensing Chemists operating in the area.

APPENDIX “A”

Year	Population	Deaths	Death Rate (crude)	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Neo-Natal Deaths	Neo-Natal Death Rate	No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified									
										Measles	Scarlet Fever	Wh'ping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Dysentery	Enteric	Food P.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
1938	15,480	158	10.2	238	15.4	16	67	—	—	—	33	—	60	—	—	—	—	11	8
1939	15,440	178	11.4	214	14.2	6	28	—	—	3	5	3	7	—	—	—	—	8	12
1940	15,080	176	11.6	226	14.9	13	57	—	—	54	30	5	5	—	—	1	—	7	4
1941	14,690	176	11.9	251	17.0	17	66	—	—	133	16	22	12	—	—	—	—	15	9
1942	14,170	176	12.4	236	16.6	14	59	—	—	23	37	9	10	—	—	—	—	10	5
1943	13,850	174	12.5	262	18.9	16	61	—	—	96	37	6	14	—	—	—	—	10	5
1944	13,850	157	11.0	285	20.5	18	63	—	—	63	21	7	11	—	1	—	4	10	
1945	14,000	159	11.3	262	18.7	16	61	—	—	76	6	14	3	—	2	—	14	10	
1946	14,490	158	10.9	159	17.8	11	42	—	—	153	11	25	5	—	1	—	10	3	
1947	14,580	172	11.7	294	20.0	9	30	—	—	181	46	40	1	3	2	—	12	9	
1948	15,310	155	10.1	284	18.5	13	45	6	21.1	184	90	67	—	—	1	—	15	5	
1949	15,340	171	11.1	296	19.2	8	27	7	23.6	244	59	42	1	—	—	—	11	4	
1950	15,310	202	13.1	245	16.0	10	40	5	20.4	222	47	79	—	—	—	—	14	6	
1951	15,300	199	13.0	239	15.6	16	67	11	46.0	288	15	53	—	—	—	—	27	9	
1952	15,220	171	11.23	245	16.09	10	40.81	5	20.4	134	44	75	—	4	—	—	14	4	
1953	15,210	213	13.95	248	16.24	6	24.5	4	16.12	63	24	52	—	1	67	—	8	6	
1954	15,100	185	12.25	220	14.57	8	36.36	7	31.8	244	12	63	1	2	—	—	9	3	
1955	15,020	165	10.98	243	16.17	7	28.8	4	16.4	203	7	69	—	—	74	—	11	2	
1956	15,040	164	10.90	248	16.49	2	8.03	1	4.03	24	20	20	72	—	—	11	5	4	
1957	15,060	142	9.43	212	14.08	8	37.74	6	28.31	402	26	30	—	2	13	—	2	3	
1958	15,090	189	12.53	253	16.77	7	27.67	5	19.76	7	36	10	—	1	1	—	4	—	
1959	15,160	211	13.91	213	14.04	10	46.9	6	28.16	210	17	84	—	3	—	—	7	—	
1960	15,230	207	13.59	223	14.64	7	31.39	3	13.45	170	15	13	—	—	1	—	2	—	

APPENDIX “ B ”
Analysis of the Notified and Confirmed cases of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups for 1960

Name of Disease	Under one Year		1		2		3		4		5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21-35		36-45		46-65		66 and over		Totals	
	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.	N.	C.
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	7	7	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Measles	5	5	9	9	27	27	15	15	25	25	32	32	53	53	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	170
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	16	16
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Pneumonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Totals	5	5	10	10	28	28	16	16	29	29	42	42	72	72	9	9	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1	3	223	223	

APPENDIX “ C ”

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspection of Factories

Premises	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories	33	—	—

2. Defects Found in Factories

Particulars	Number of Defects			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prose-cuted
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts	—	—	—	—
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation :				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX “ D ”

Prevention of Damage by Pests

	Type of Property				
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other (uncluding business premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricul- tural
I. No. of properties in Local Authorities District	32	4,368	265	4,665	245
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of :—					
(a) Notification ..	5	27	5	37	4
(b) Survey under the Act	8	—	—	8	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other pur pose) ..	—	127	—	127	—
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ..	55	228	16	299	15
IV. No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—					
Major ..	10	4	4	18	3
(a) Rats Minor ..	7	20	3	30	—
Major ..	1	2	1	4	—
(b) Mice Minor ..	1	5	1	7	—
V. No. of infested prop- erties treated by Local Authority ..	19	31	9	59	3
VI. No. of Notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VII. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
IX. No. of “ Block ” control schemes car- ried out	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX “ E ”

Location of Sewage Disposal Works (All Tank&Filter type)	Area Drained	No. of Properties Draining to Works		Estimated Popul'ion
		Houses	Bldgs.	
Lanchester	Lanchester, Maiden Law and approx. half of Burnhope	842 174	15 —	2,709 605
Burnhope	Approx. half Burnhope	361	12	1,264
Peartree	Peartree	25	—	89
Holmside	Holmside	31	—	109
Langley Park	Langley Park and Esh Village, part by gravitation part by pumping	1,495	29	5,016
Esh Winning vested in Lanchester R.D.C. & Brandon U.D.C. jointly	Part of Cornsay Colliery, new Hamsteels Estate Hamsteels, Esh Colliery, Property in Brandon U.D.C. area	618	10	2,113
Hedleyhill Pit	Hedleyhill	11	—	38
East Hedleyhope	East Hedleyhope	46	3	162
Hedleyhope Colliery	Hedleyhope Colliery	3	—	15
Cornsay Village	Cornsay Village	20	—	63
Quebex	Quebec and Wilkes Hill	84	4	296
Hollinside	Hollinside	21	—	78
Malton	Malton Colliery	11	2	38
Satley	Satley	44	2	147
Castleside	Western half of Castleside, Sewage from the remainder of Castleside accepted for treatment by Consett U.D.C.	178	5	620

APPENDIX “ F ”

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ..	495	22	3	1,410	305	—
Number inspected	495	22	3	1,410	305	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	2	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	81	6	—	137	18	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	16.36	27.27	33.3	9.72	5.9	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.4	4.54	—	—	0.32	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was discovered	—	—	—	—	—	—

